The Bombay Gazette,

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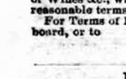

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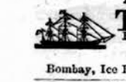

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The Train that has hitherto left Bombay at 9-0 A. M., for Campoolee and Poona, will be altered to leave Bombay at 8-30 A. M., calling at intermediate Stations and arriving at Campoolee half an hour earlier. From Khundalla, the starting time will be 4-0 P. M., as heretofore.

The Train from Bombay at 5-25 P. M. will stop at the Dadur Station instead of the 5-35 P. M. Tannah Train stopping at that Station.

The Train that has hitherto left Bombay at 8-0 P. M. for Campoolee, Poona, and Sholapoor, Kussara and Chalesgaum, will be altered to leave Bombay at 3-0 P. M. arriving at Campoolee at 6-45 P. M., and at Kussara at 9-0 P. M. The corresponding Train from Khundalla will leave at 10-15 P. M., arriving in Poona at 0-25 A. M. Instead of this Train running through to Sholapoor as heretofore, another Train will leave Khundalla at 7-0 A. M., calling at Poona at 10-0 A. M., and arriving at Sholapoor at 7-25 P. M.

The corresponding Train from Egutpoora for Chalesgaum will leave at 5-30 A. M., as heretofore.

The Train that has hitherto left Khundalla at 9-10 A. M. for Poona only will be discontinued.

The Train that has hitherto left Sholapoor at 12-15 P. M., Poona at 9-30 P. M., and Campoolee at 8-15 A. M., will be altered to leave Sholapoor at 3-30 P. M., Poona at 0-30 A. M., and Campoolee at 6-0 A. M., arriving in Bombay at 10-0 A. M.

The Local Train that has hitherto left Tannah at 8-30 A. M. for Bombay will be discontinued, and instead of it, accommodation will be provided by a through Train leaving Tannah at 8-45 A. M., and arriving in Bombay at 10-0 A. M.

The Train that has hitherto left Poona at 9-25 A. M., will be altered to leave at 9-0 A. M., and the Train from Campoolee will leave at 2-30 P. M., as heretofore.

The local Train that has hitherto left Poona at 5-45 P. M., for Khundalla only, will be altered to leave Poona at 3-30 P. M.

The Train that has hitherto left Deolalee for Egutpoora and Bombay at 8-50 A. M., will be altered to leave at 8-0 A. M.

The Afternoon Train on SATURDAYS at 3-0 P. M. will be run on SATURDAY, the 14th instant; but the return Train from Campoolee will be the Daily Train leaving there at 6-0 A. M., calling at Narel at 6-55 A. M. and arriving in Bombay at 10 A. M. After SATURDAY, the 14th instant, the Extra Afternoon Train at 3-0 P. M., and the Return Train from Campoolee at 6-0 A. M., on MONDAYS will be discontinued, and instead of these Trains there will be the Daily Train from Bombay at 3-0 P. M., and from Campoolee at 6-0 A. M.

W. COOPER,
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Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus,
13th June 1862.

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Artichokes.....	Rs.	2	0 per Tin.
Do. à la Barigouls.....	„	2	8 „
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Do. Seal	„	3	4 „
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NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

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Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has not longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—"*We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* PAIN KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price, 12 Annas per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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TENDERS for the supply of 4,000 to 5,000 Tons of good Steam Coal required by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for the use of their Steamers as may be required from time to time will be received by the Manager of the Company up to Tuesday the 17th instant.

Conditions and further particulars can be ascertained on application at the Company's Office.

L. C. de MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS.

TENDERS for the supply of Provisions to the Crews of the steamers as well as for Oil, Firewood and Water, for one year, will be received by the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company up to Tuesday next, the 17th instant.

Conditions and further particulars can be ascertained on application at the Company's Office.

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Manager B. S. N. Co.

MESS TENT.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

No. XX., FOR JUNE 1862.
Is now ready.
CONTENTS.

Love's Allegiance.
French Interest in Madagascar.
Reminiscences of Poets and their Songs. VI. Henry Frank Lott.
The Corpora Quadrigeminas. Chapter XV. XVI.
The Serjeant's Boy.
On the Architecture of India.
Lines to Juan.
On the Way Home. Letter No. IV.
An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune.
Lines.
Married Soldiers. A Review.
The Weaherwoman's Friend. By Tehs.
Arthur Ellis: a Tale. By Cecil Rutherford.
Honorary Police Agency in the Punjab.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 17th June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 05/16d. o 2d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d. to 1d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 05/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	..
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 to 221 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2¼ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomnl. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company*	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Clonbs Land Company ...	10,000	199 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 94½ to 94¾
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan ..... 105¾ to 106
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 113¼ to ¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..... Rs. 10 6
Bank of England Notes..... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars ..... Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus..... " 250 do.
Mexican Dollars..... " 227.7 do.
German Crowns..... " 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces..... " 205 do.
Bar Silver ..... " 196-5/16 do.
Gold Leaf ..... " 16-5 do.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ..... £1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
" (Seeds) ..... £1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton) ready..... £1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds) ..... £1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To Hull ..... £2 0s. 0d.
To China..... No offers.
To Clyde..... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 16TH, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :		
New Broach, ready	Rs.	227 to 230
New Surat	"	232 to 235
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	235 to 237
New Oomrawuttee	"	229 to 232
New Comptas, ...	"	225 to 226
New Dharwar Bangtinee	"	288 to 290
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	215 to 217
New Veraval	"	213 to 217
Khandeish	"	205 to 210
New Pondicree	"	220 to 221
New Acoote	"	225 to 227
New Mangalore	"	220 to 221
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to 1,580.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-6 per cwt.		
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	"	7-5 to 7-6 nominal.
Gingelly seed (Black and White).....	"	33 to 34 demand.
Nigger (Nominal).....	"	87 to 88 nominal.
	"	27 to 28

BANKS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBEYLA, SIMLAH, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAE.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight.....	1s.	11d.
" 3 months' sight.....	1s.	11d.
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11d.
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11d.
" On demand	1s.	11d.
On Scotland	1s.	11d.
On Ireland	1s.	11d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Fixed Deposits, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notices of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Bombay and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per Annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s.		per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	1s. 11d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	1s. 11d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	1s. 11d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	1s. 11d.	do.
Ditto at sight ditto	1s. 11d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per Annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s.		per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	1s. 11d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	1s. 11d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	1s. 11d.	do.
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The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d. o.
" 3 do.	1s.	11⅞d. o.
" 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d. do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11⅞d. o.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s.	11⅞d. do.
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes	1s.	11⅞d. do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, ...	1s.	11⅞d. "

Overland, at 1 day's sight .....
Drafts at 3 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

FOR HULL.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£614,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11⅞d.		"
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11⅞d.		"
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11⅞d.		"
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11⅞d.		"
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11⅞d.		"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, as 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agencies undertake to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency, without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. If the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 26th, 1862. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 15	Portland	Thomas	Portglasgow 24 Mar
"	Relief	Lorby	Aden 3 June.
16	John Temperly	Liddle	London 11 Feb.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	To.
June 16	Governor Higginson (s)	Greig	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Relief*, from Aden.—6 Natives and 2 Frenchmen.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, to Kurrachee.—Captain Thoyts : Mr. G. H. Burt : Assistant Surgeon Pope : Veterinary Surgeon Poett ; Mr G. W. Messap ; Lieut. Lucas ; Mr. C. E. Green ; Mr. Cave ; Mr. Phillips ; 38 Commissioned and Non-Commissioned rank and file, and 16 natives.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Aden.

Relief.—1,304 packages Coffee, 36 packages Myrrh, 45 packages Alloes, 10 packages Betel Nuts, 200 packages Alkale, 28 packages Munjeet, 5 packages Beegaubale, 1 package Honey, 4 package Books.

From London.

Forest Right.—225 casks Bottled, and 1,528 hhds. Beer, 1 case Piano, 100 tons Chalk, 500 kegs Steel, 1,410 packages and 500 hhds. Merchandize, 200 cases and 400 casks Alum, 2 cases Saddlery, 150 kegs Red Lead, 48 cases Wine, 24 bales Cotton Goods, 7 packages Printing Presses, 2 bales Carpets, 300 kegs Nails, 1 hhd. and 100 cases Brandy, 50 cases Yellow Metal Sheets, 51 cases Champaigne, 50 hhds. Allsopp's Ale, 3,951 bars, 133 bundles and 156 pieces Iron, 559 pine Planks, 100 Bottles Quick-silver, 3 cases Iron Works, 8 numbers Iron Tumbu Heads, 2 numbers Anchors, 20 casks Rivets, 5 casks Bolts, 1 case Hats, 1 case Snuff Boxes, 1 case Stalloonry, 12 packages Toys, 1 case Rulers, 3 cases Glass Chimneys, 3,631 casks Spelter, 29 cases Sheet Copper, 1 case Printing Materials

From Aden & Suez.

Steamer *Ghizni*.—187 boxes Specie, 15 packages Cotton Seeds, 4 number Horses, 2 boxes Pearls, 3 bundles E. Teeth, 1 box Feathers, 1 case Corals, 1 case Clocks, 2 cases Hardware, 263 packages Sundries, 26 packages Empty Bottles, 122 packages Stores, 50 nos. Sheep, 30 packages Coffee.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 16TH JUNE 1862.

For London.

Morayshire.—6 cases Sundries, Leckie and Co.

Earl of Balcarres.—1 case India Oilmanstores, and Tiger Skins and Horns, Remington and Co. ; 527 bags Pepper, 263½ ers., Watson, Bougle and Co.

Victory.—150 bags Mustard Seed, 225 cwt ; 22 bags Poppy Seed, 33 cwt., Runtonsee Ludha.

For Liverpool.

Ann Buckle.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., M. and B Cursetjee Cama and Co. ; 45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt. M. Rogers and Co.

Barbara.—200 bundles Galls, 250 cwt., Mooljee Goculdass.

Morning Light.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Brown Clough and Co.

Douglas Castle.—81 bales Cotton, 232½ cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Levant.—120 bundles Mustard Seed, 60 cwt. ; 80 bundles Sursee Seed, 40 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Gunsee Treecum.

Zoboa.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt.
Virginia.—100 Cotton, 350 cwt.,
Ajmeer.—250 bales Cotton, 875 c

For Singapore.

Wadiatool Remon.—2 bales E. P
Mohmedally Cayemally.

For Battavia.

Wadiatool Remon.—10 rolls Coir
Gunnoo Ragoo.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIA NAVY.

450	Ajdahn, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
800	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams	... ... England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	... ... Out of Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... ... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	... ... Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton	... ... River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... ... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 8 (schooner), Cookson	... Aden.
1026	Coromendel, 4 (screw), Batt	... ... Andaman Islands.
205	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	... ... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	... ... Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge	... Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	... ... Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren	... ... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William	... Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	... ... Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	... ... Bombay.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	... ... River Indus.
215	Goshawk, (paddle yacht), Nacada	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies	... ... River Indus.
309	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	... ... Persian Gulf.
522	Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle	... ... Neele.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	... ... River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kenaway, (flat), O'Brien	... ... River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James	... Adaman Islads.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton	... Bombay.
157	Lynx, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... ... Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	... ... River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	... ... Karrachee.
264	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Hinton	... ... River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	... ... River Indus.
335	Pinnel, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... ... River Indus.
140	Pioneer, (screw)	... ... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	... ... Bombay.
869	Punjaub, 10, Fouierton	... ... England.
208	Reeves, (flat), Ridge Williams	... ... River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... ... River Indus.
969	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... ... Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Reeves	... ... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer	... ... Persian Gulf.
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	... ... Bombay.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden	... ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commen loading."]

FOR LONDON.

676	Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. May 10)
393	Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	(c.l. March 1)
1310	Istamboul, Duncar—Jehanghir N. Wadia	(c.l. May 19)
788	Moravshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. April 16)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)

TUTICORIN AND LONDON.

1114	Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1163	Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1079	Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
963	Ann Buckle, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. May 20)
1038	Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1237	Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
1453	Bourgetan Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 24)
639	Baibora, Rice—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
2153	Bates Family, Rogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
680	Campbell, Mackie—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1214	Camperdown, Hanston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. May 19)
1016	Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
666	Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 17)
713	Edith Bryney, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 15)
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 27)
1139	Floating Light, Stackie—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. May 28)
1366	John Lunn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
804	Joshua, W. Bartlie—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. May 31)
1210	Levant, Fecan—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
2377	Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1124	Nicobar, Wilie-Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	(c. l. May 5.)
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May. 10)
824	Rising Sun, Mackinnon—M. N. Bhownuggaura.	(c. l. May 7)
1199	Royal Saxon, Hunter—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1235	Star of the South, Rennee—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 28)
778	Shard, Curzon—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1138	Tornado, H. Angus—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
839	Virginia, Davison—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 21)
750	Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1395	Zoboah, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 14)

FOR HULL.

930	Union, Skilling—Brandhall & Co.	(c. l. June 13)

FOR FALMOUTH.

419	Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 22)

FOR MARSEILLES.

415	Paul Augusti, Messenmecker—D. Cursetjee & Co.	(c l June 13)

FOR HONGKONG.

477	Good Success, Mackenzie—J. J. Sons & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 12)

FOR SINGAPORE.

501	Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.	
1201	Futtey Mombarack, Gutcomjee Verjee	(c. l. May 12)
442	Wadiatool Rahimoo Grant—S. M. S. A. Latuf	(c.l. May 29)

FOR MANILA.

1149	Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.	

FOR MADRAS COAST.

880	Thames, Latham—W. & A. Graham & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

348	Alice, Colman—Remington & Co.	(c. l. June 14)
409	Fort William, Castle.	(c. l. May 19)
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74	Sullamatter, Nicodin—Sayjee Lalljee.	(c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

150	Tilly, (s) G. M. Bey—H. S. N. Co.	(c. l. June 13)
495	Union, Jerrari—Dhanjibhoy Curmejee.	(c. l. May 13)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145	Crown Point, Knapp—H. Reynolds & Co.	(c. l. June 5)

NOT FIXED.

887	Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
297	Atlantic, Sutcliffe	
250	Bombay Castle, (s) Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	
559	Bussorah Merchant—Dejarge H. J. S. Deena.	
209	Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.	
	Carlton, Nicodin.	
	City of Poona, Nacoda.	
2017	Commodore Perry, W. Williams—Diroin Hantor & Co.	
510	Corinna (s), Gray—Fleming & Co.	
854	Dora, Reed—P. Cornforth & Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co.	
699	Feral Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Eshram.	
1154	Forest Right, Thomson—Grey & Co.	
1495	Fuzzy Allum, Profrang—Hajee Ebhram.	
495	Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.	
1099	Iskunderia, Mahomed.	
1007	Istamboul, W. W. Pelly—H. M. H. Solick.	
975	John Temperly, Liddle.	
155	Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Balcajee Khan.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Imraz Fazel & Co.	
729	Lord Raglan, Faulkner—Volkart Brothers & Co.	
	Le Harfnee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.	
1904	Lord Raglan, Curran—Lawrence & Co.	
30	Mahomed Buz, Nacoda—Cowajee Eduljee.	
524	Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	
1152	Mellicete, Gould—Cornforth & Co.	
599	Nadeshah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
149	Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cursam Nathia.	
	Nantis, Nacoda—C. S. Sons & Co.	
103	Nassrod Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hassan.	
520	Navy, Nacoda—Tar Mahomed & Co.	
142	Persian, Lavage—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
871	Portland, Thomas.	
955	Powerful, Lyon—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
660	Relief, Lorby.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Balcajee Khan.	
1562	Saldanha, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.	
1033	Sam Mendel, Kinsoul—Coupland & Co.	
150	Scimitar, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.	
150	Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowajee Eduljee.	
183	Shakal Ahmed, Nacoda—Ahoo Baker.	
363	Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Bedick.	
813	Unrivalled, Crawford—R. Bates & Co.	
1320	Zonave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200	Bentinck, Wright.	
	China, R. Carling.	
1200	Ganges, H. Wilkinson.	
1699	Pottinger, (Laid up.)	
200	Singapore, G. A. Grainger.	
705	Tuscan, W. Stuart.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR MARSEILLES.

158	Christophe Colomb, Baillie—Volkart Brothers.	
185	Napoleon III., Veramon—Volkart Brothers.	
401	Vaillant Basque, Le Mert—Volkart Brothers.	

FOR MAURITIUS.

405	Emma, Keys—S. Lidbetter & Co.	
403	Washington, Mahan—S. Tyabjee & Co.	

FOR BOMBAY.

170	Ellesmere, Anderson,—Fleming & Co.	

FOR MUSCAT.

160	Jondal Barry, Nacoda.	

NOT FIXED.

560	Scutari, Harrison—McIver & Co.	
659	Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—J. S. Dunolly & Co.	

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 16.

Girard, Surgeon H. M. D., Medical Department, on duty, from Sattara.

Seward, Assistant Surgeon G. E., M.D., Medical Corps, duty from sick furlough, from England.

Lynch, Lieut. Colonel W., 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Mahableshwar.

Southey, Captain E., Garrison Engineer, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 16.

Trestrail, Surgeon, H. M.'s 18th Regt. N. I., on leave, to ——.

Nightingale, Major, Commandant 3rd Hydrabad Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.

Lucas, Lieut., H. M.'s 11th Regiment, on medical certificate, to Kurrachee.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Monday, 16th June 1862.

The 33rd Regt. to find the Office of the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

The Committee of which Lieut. Colonel Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. I., is President is d

are dead. But there is no harm in my mentioning that the then Commissary-General (Col. Burlton), did not conceal from Lord Hardinge that the new appointment was in his opinion a sinecure, but to turn it to some useful account he proposed to take away the duty of providing for the transport of troops, stores, baggage, &c., entirely from the Commissariat, and to vest it in the Joint Deputy, who would then become Superintendent of Transport. Nothing, however, came of this, and the job remained in all its ugliness. The subsequent annexation of the Punjaub, Pegu and Oude carved out some work for the new Deputy, but when the Commissary-General was relieved of his duties at the Military Board, the second Deputy ought to have been swept away. However, as the system of management was to be changed and extensive reforms introduced, the Commissary-General was allowed to keep the second Deputy, but it should be borne in mind that the Commissariat Commission of 1851-52, while contemplating the retention of both Deputies, intended that these respectable gentlemen should occasionally be employed in the charge of Executive Divisional Offices,—a most sensible idea, which however, as it would really have given the Deputies something to do, was never carried out by them. The breaking out of the mutiny led to the appointment of a third Deputy. But I would again enquire, why are not these useless appointments now dispensed with? Of Pegu, the Bengal Commissariat has been relieved by Madras. Oude was annexed before the mutiny, when no one at any time dreamt of a third Deputy. Troops, establishments, transports, &c., have been reduced. Executive Offices have been relieved of a complicated system of accounts, which few, if any of them, understood; and there is now scarcely work for even a second Deputy. If we have an efficient Commissary General (I mean an able and active man of the Burlton, Ramsay, and Thomson stamp—not a broken-down invalid in body, and imbecile in mind); there would not, in these days of railways, extending on every side, and with an electric telegraph at command, be the slightest occasion for a second Deputy, while the continued retention of the third is a direct fraud upon the finances. When the Commissary-General is in Calcutta, his simple Deputy should be in the North West, and when the Commissary-General proceeds on inspection, as he ought continually to be made to do, the Deputy may be in Calcutta, though this is not really necessary. By far the best plan would be for both the Commissary-General and his Deputy to be constantly on the move, for which the extension of the railways afford such great facilities. Now with regard to the two extra Assistants of the first and second classes, the question returns, why are they not reduced? The work in Executive Offices has been very materially lightened; what pretence then is there for keeping up two extra men in the highest grades? The different grades of the Commissioned Staff, as well as those of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Staff, were largely increased during the mutiny. When on the restoration of tranquility, a reduction was ordered, will it be believed that the Commissioned Staff took very good care that the reduction in their highest grades should be only partial—three of the best appointments being continued, viz., the third Deputy and the two first and second class Assistants—while the highest grades of the humbler Warrant and Non-Commissioned Staff were reduced to exactly what they were before the mutiny? I have no head and no heart to dwell long on such iniquitous jobbing. But it may be asked, *how* are these things done? I will illustrate by a remarkable example. The Military Finance Commission had reason to doubt whether the Deputies were of any use at all, and whether their situations should not be abolished at once as a mere clog and hindrance to really efficient action. They wished to appoint impartial and independent Inspectors in place of the Deputies—an excellent plan and the first step towards throwing open the close preserve. The Commission most certainly had stumbled upon the truth. I have already shewn the uselessness of at least two Deputies, and were I not writing at a distance from all means of reference to records, I would prove it by figures. Well, the opinion of the head of the Department was asked by the Commission. Now here was a case in which an impartial and judicial mind should have been left free to act, and the reference from the Commission ought surely to have been answered by the Commissary-General himself and in his own office. But the Commissary-General, whatever his opinion might have been, was not left free to act. His judgment was at one upset. The Deputy in Calcutta had no mind to allow his own costly sinecure to be abolished, though perfectly ready himself to abolish small uncovenanted officers. He got hold of the papers, *and drafted every word of the Commissary-General's reply to the Commission*, fighting desperately as it seemed for his own bread, and ending by making out the situations of the Deputies to be second in importance only to that of the Governor-General. The MS of this honest production is still in existence—it is I believe carefully preserved as a curiosity. And thus went out of the office of the Commissary-General a letter supposed to have been written by that high official and to embody his own matured opinions! He was scarcely to blame for this. He was a most hard worker himself and a kind-hearted man. How was it possible for him to keep clear of a Deputy who had made himself comfortable, and whose situation was in peril! But the result is that, the scandalous job of three Deputies is continued a little longer, the Calcutta Deputy having proved 'one too many' for the Commission. Next follows, and quite in keeping with what has gone before, the dirty attempt of a 'Commissioned' understrapper to secure for himself, but on infinitely better terms, the only valuable uncovenanted appointment in the Department by a cowardly attack upon an absent man, and by getting the Acting Commissary-General to put his name to a letter, nearly the whole of which was *written for him by the very understrapper whose grovelling nature has led to this additional disgrace upon the Bengal Commissariat.* Shame upon you, gentlemen! Shame! You, who could not earn £100 a-year in England! But you are doing after your kind. Only be warned that a full narrative of your doings will not only be placed before the Secretary of State for India, but published to the world. To the worst of you, I say—old '*Adam*' would be ashamed of his progeny!

Have I not said enough for the present to show the urgent necessity that exists for reform and that the Commissariat should be ruled over by a chief, and constantly recruited by fresh accessions of strength from England? The Commander-in-Chief in India is fully alive to the necessity for a change of men, and his representations to the Horse Guards have already produced some effect. But more another time.

London, May 19, 1862.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, *May* 19, 1862.

THERE have lately been some conflicting reports current as to the state of affairs in Mexico. Accounts have reached here that the Spanish General Prim was to be recalled and that the Mexican people had continued to display a feeling of confidence towards the French. But in what is considered better informed circles, it is said that it is not true that the Mexicans are well disposed towards the French, or in fact towards any foreigners; and it is added that "*Le Grande Nationé*" are far, very far, from being an exception to the general rule. In fact they are not at all disposed to believe that they are to reap any advantage from the armed intervention of the Emperor's forces. From what information we can glean on the subject it appears that both the French and Spanish Governments have been over sanguine in respect to the reception they expected to meet with. It is said that ther is no great monarchical party at all in existence, but that as it may, now that the allied forces have once gained a footing in the Mexican soil, they will do their best to establish a Government, but what the result will be, must of course be left to circumstances and time to determine. It may not be generally known that when General Prim left for Mexico, he took with him a printing press and all the requisites necessary for keeping his movements, or such of them as he deemed expedient, before the public. The paper is called the *Eco de Europa*. The paper as may be expected supports the Spanish Government.

A great many people are leaving this for the great Exhibition in London, the Railways and the steam boats having made first rate arrangements for the economical and comfortable conveyance of visitors to the all attractive scene. From Lyons the reports of the silk trade are not very cheering just at this time. There were some faint hopes entertained, in consequence of recent accounts from the seat of war, that the civil war in America would be speedily brought to a termination, but since then these anticipations have been all dispelled. The price of cotton goods have risen considerably at Mulhouson, but the demand for these goods has not increased in a proportionate ratio. The agriculturists had been fearful, that the late frosts, in the neighbourhood of Grasse, would have been attended with serious damage to the vines and olive trees; but it seems that their apprehensions were somewhat premature, as the injuries done are of very little moment. The accounts from Marseilles are very satisfactory in respect to the vintage, a most abundant crop being fully anticipated. The vineyards in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux also present a very favorable aspect.

There is a good deal of speculation indulged in here, as to the real cause of M. Mercier's journey to Richmond, some say that it was undertaken for the express purpose of looking after the tobacco interest, but this solution is very properly looked upon as being a bottle of smoke. Some of the better informed journals say that the object of his visit, is to feel the way for a friendly intervention on the part of the French Government, as it is now no secret that the Emperor is really anxious to see matters brought to an amicable termination with as little delay as possible. M. Thouvenal says, in answer to enquiries, that he does not know the object of M. Mercier's journey, but this is scarcely probable and is only looked upon as a bit of official reticence. It is well known that the Emperor has for some months past expressed himself as being most desirous for the termination of the strife, and as these are only his expressed wishes on the subject, it is only reasonable to suppose that he may have in reality greater reasons for desiring that an end should be put to the war than he thinks expedient publicly to disclose. There are in fact many reasons why His Majesty should have those desires, for it is well known that there is at the present moment a good deal of discontent among the working classes, consequent upon the very depressed state of trade, which is attributable in a great degree to the American civil war. Well informed people say too, that he and his ministers look upon the reunion of the north and south as hopeless, and that any further effusion of blood should be stayed if practicable. The present moment is looked upon as being favorable for mediation, and he has reason to suppose that his mediatorial interference would not be met, by the belligerents, with any unfriendly feelings. Therefore, looking at all sides of the question, it is not unreasonable to presume that M. Mercier's mission does in reality have such an intention and that if it is discreetly accomplished, may lead in due time to bringing about an armistice. What may be the result of the mission it is of course difficult to predict, but whatever it may eventually lead to, the hope generally expressed is, supposing that this is the proper solution, that it may be successful.

General Goyon's arrival here was announced in *Le Presse* on the same day that Prince Napoleon was to leave for Marseilles on his way to Naples, and it was expected that he would embark on the following Sunday. It is asserted that the object of his journey has something to do with the remodelling of the treaties between the Imperial Government and that of the King of Italy. M. Lavalette it is expected will return to Rome in a few days as the great obstacle in the way of his return is now removed. Another delay is granted to the Papal Court, it is said consequent on the influence of a certain high personage, to give the pontifical advisers an opportunity to make choice whether they will concede certain reforms or whether the French army is to be withdrawn. An ultimatum to this effect will be sent to Cardinal Antonelli, but whether M. Lavalette will be the bearer or that it will be conveyed by some other envoy, is not yet determined on. *Bulliers Correspondence* says that the Abbé Bonaparte who has just arrived in Paris, has a mission from the Pope to thank the Empress for a great many sympathetic messages, to reassure the French Government most completely as to the object of the assemblage of Bishops at Rome, and lastly to offer to the Emperor explanations which will exculpate his Holiness from the charge of ingratitude preferred against him. The choice of the Emperor's relative for such a mission is put forward as evidence of the Pope's conciliatory intentions. On the Pope's becoming aware, that it was at last determined that General Goyon would be removed from Rome, conferred on him the Grand Cordon of the Order of Christ. This is looked upon as being tolerably conclusive of the ultramontane bearing of the General.

A M. Pamard, a member of the Corps Legislatif, a member also of the medical profession and according to his own description "a corresponding member of the academy of medicine," has been creating some little stir here. It seems that this gentleman's right to the latter title was questioned by some of the Parisian press, amongst others by the *Charivari*, the *Temps* and the *Gazette de France*. M. Pamard instituted proceedings against those papers for defamation, and brought them before the Police Correctionale, and in the first instance so far as his claim to the "corresponding membership of the Academy of medicine" went, succeeded; for from what transpired at the trial it was shown that his father had been a corresponding member, the son is supposed to have looked upon the title as being hereditary. The *Independance Belge's*, Paris correspondent indulged in a joke on the subject, but the worthy doctor did not seem inclined to look upon it in that light and accordingly resolved forthwith to bring to condign punishment all those who thought fit to indulge on such things at his expense. Therefore he commenced proceedings forthwith against the *Independance Belge*, but instead of instituting the proceedings against the conductor of the paper in Belgium, he hauls the unfortunate wight up before the Police Correctionale in Paris. The hearing of the case was to have come on the other day but has been postponed for a fortnight, but whether this will be to the advantage of the accused it is difficult to say, as it is hinted that the Minister of Justice is a warm sympathizer with M. Pamard. The most extraordinary part of the matter is that the paper in question is not a French Journal at all, but is published in Brussels, though in the French language. The other papers have appealed against the decision come to in their case, and the appeal is expected to be heard in a few days.

The Imperial Library in the Rue de Richelieu has recently undergone a complete renovation and refitting. The Library is said to contain no less than 1,800,000 volumes, the shelves on which they are arranged measure seventeen miles. The Library was originally supposed to have been collected by Charles V., but it seems this was an erroneous idea, for that Library in the Louvre was purchased by the Duke of Bedford during the English occupation. The few books which were at that time scattered about the other Royal residences were saved in consequence of their insignificance. Louis XI collected them and placed them in the Louvre, they were afterwards transferred by Francis 1, to Fontainebleau and again in the year 1722 transferred to the Hotel Nevers.

The 433d anniversary of the deliverence of the town by Joan d' Arc was celebrated at Orleans the other day by the authorities. On the evening preceding the festival the whole of the bells in the various parishes were rung at 8 o'clock. It is said that it was at that hour that Joan entered the town over the bridge, after having previously taken the Fort of the Tuilleries by assault and in consequence the Corps Municipal together with the civil and military authorities marched in procession to the monument of Joan d' Arc. All the public buildings were illuminated in the evening.

The King of Holland arrived in Paris on the evening of the 6th instant; every preparation had been made made by the Emperor for his Majesty's reception and several high officers of state were sent to receive him at the French frontier. The Prince Joachim Murat was sent to Compiègne by order of the Emperor to compliment the King in the name of his Imperial Majesty. Court carriages were in waiting on the arrival of the King at the Railway station in Paris, and an escort of the Cent Gardes were also there to do honour to the illustrious visitor. His Majesty was thus conducted to the Palace of the Tuilleries where the Emperor and Empress were in waiting, surrounded by the great officers of the crown and the ladies and officers of their Majesties households. The Queen of Holland had previously proceeded to Compiègne for the purpose of meeting her royal consort, and returned with him to Paris.

The workmen on the line of railway from Valencia to Gallicia have been all discharged. This cessation of the works is said to be in consequence of their being unable to get access to the foreign markets for their shares. It is said that other companies are in the same position from the same cause. A new line was a short time ago put up for public competition, when not a single tender was sent in.

There is a movement now going on that is intended to bring before the Spanish Government the claims of the Spanish certificate holders, and for that purpose the chairman of the Committee has proceeded to Madrid and has had an interview with Marshal O'Donnell, who it is said received him in a most courteous manner and listened very attentively to what he had to say. It is supposed that a new light was thrown upon the subject and that the claims in question were admitted to be "strictly legal even on Spanish authority." I believe it was represented to the Minister that it would be highly injurious to the interests of any country, and of which there was a proof in point instanced in the exclusion of all Spanish securities created since 1851, from the London, Amsterdan and Frankfort Markets. This is considered to be a very favorable time for the settlement of these long standing claims, the Chamber of Deputies having just voted, almost unanimously, the payment to France of the debt incurred in 1823. That debt was simply the idemnity claimed by France for the expedition under the Duke de Angoulême, sent to crush constitutional government in Spain, it is scarcely to be expected that the English creditor can be refused his just claims, for the money which he gave, and the blood which he spilt to aid her in regaining the free institutions she now enjoys, or that they will be worse treated than invaders. The Government is strong and it is supposed that the Minister is favorably disposed. The public resources have been greatly developed and the public revenue has increased. If the public credit would only now be re-established by the settlement of the just claims of its creditors, it would tend to raise the financial credit of the country to a much higher level then she has enjoyed for a long time.

The Emperor and Empress and the King and Queen of Holland had a grand day at Versailles on the 9th instant. There were a large though select number of guests amounting to 150 invited to a grand dinner given to them, of course every thing was in keeping with the august occasion. The great fountains were set in motion and played as only the fountains of Versailles can play. In the evening there was a public illumination of the town.

Is is expected that the Emperor will visit Vichy in the course of the season, so that great preparations are being made for his reception. A number of establishments ordered by his majesty last year are said to be almost in a state of completion and the railway, of which the terminus is expected to be in Vichy, will, it is expected, be opened to the public in the course of the present month.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has just received information from China in confirmation of the report of the murder by the Taepings of the Missionary Père Vuilliame one of the most learned Chinese scholars. The unfortunate missionary had been thirteen years engaged in preaching the Gospel to the Chinese, and had succeeded in converting numbers to Christianity.

A M. Alfred Assolant, Special correspondent to the *Courrier Dimanche* at the Great Exhibition in London as been employing himself lately in caricaturing the doings of the English people and from which I forward you the following extracts. He commences by saying:—

"The opening of the Exhibition was very badly conducted. Such is the opinion of every one. The English understand everything except organization. The art of administering, brought to such perfection among us (a little too much so), is absolutely unknown to them. Every one goes on wildly, lives as he can, works where he can, and spends prodigious force with very little result. Though it was, by chance and by my own confidence, one of the best placed for seeing the *cortège* and the whole ceremony, I hardly heard any of the music, and the speaking not at all. I did not even see the speakers. A mass of trifles and ornaments taken out of place on such an occasion, is recalled from every quarter to be brought together. As there was a river, people gathered on its banks. As the river was navigable, seamen from all countries met there. As there were no natural limits of mountains or hills, people spread out in all directions. As the inhabitants on the banks were Anglo-Saxons—that is to say, naturally laborious, intrepid, intelligent, and voracious, they hungered for other people's property, and went to seek their fortune in foreign countries. As an *entrepôt* was wanted to contain the wealth which they acquired, by force or by labour, they pitched upon London, which was near enough to the sea to have a port, and inland enough to be easily protected from invasion. As they were wise, they did not be free—for liberty is an advantage indispensable to the man who possesses all other advantages, and the rich man is always prouder than the poor man. They have had freedom. As the King was an inconvenience to them, they cut his head off. As they like old things, old traditions, old rubbish, and all that reminds them of their ancestors, they keep to the name of Royalty, but have kept to themselves its real power. As their country is full of fogs and yet (at least so it is pretended, but for the last three days the sun is as bright in London as in Paris), they go to breathe fresh air in Jamaica, Canada, India, the Cape, Australia, Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, and Ceylon, which has given them occasion to found a great empire, and to levy everywhere great tribute, the primary cause of every war and of every domination. As they are masters of a great empire, and intermeddle in all the affairs of the terrestrial globe, they think they are gods; they give their unasked-for advice on the conduct of Peter and Paul, of James and Phillip. King Otho is a drivelier who violates the constitution, and will get himself turned out of the city of Pericles. Francis Joseph displeases the Venetians, and does not please the Hungarians. Alexander charges the Poles with his Cossacks and sends too many people to Siberia. William wants to handle Prussia as he would a regiment, and will get himself into trouble. Our Holy Father the Pope ought to put himself at board and lodging at Victor Emmanuel's. The English being quite safe in their island, encircled with ships, from the 20,000 portholes of which issue as many Armstrong guns, they now and then defy some invisible enemy, and promise to grind him to powder. As the invisible enemy answers them in a friendly manner, they go through the military exercise, and proudly march past before the Queen. As the military uniform has ever been dear to the ladies, they are greatly applauded; and, finally, as they are all heretics, except a few Irish, who piously read the works of Mr. Coquille, they will go one day to the Devil—at least, I firmly hope so."

Prince Anatole Hemidoff has just departed this life in the 51st year of his age. It will be recollected that he was married to the Princess Mathilde de Montfort, in 1840, she was the daughter of Prince Jerome Bonaparte and of the Princess Caterine of Wurtemburg. He had been separated from his wife since 1845.

The tradesmen in Paris are complaining of the state of trade and some of them venture to say that trade has not been so bad since 1848. Some people are of opinion that the state of things are exaggerated, but be that as it may, there seems to be some grounds for complaint and many shops are unoccupied in the best parts of the city. On Friday last the monthly account published by the Bank of France evidences that commercial transactions are considerably contracted and that unemployed money is greatly increasing; the Bank notes in circulation being only 818,000,000f. against 418,000,000f. cash in hand and 489,000,000f. in commercial bills discounted but not yet due. This state of things is not considered satisfactory in the estimation of the commercial world.

The *Bayard* Steam line of battle ship, Rear Admiral Bouet which was sent to replace the *Duguay Frouin* on the Western coast of America has been compelled to put in at Montevideo through a series of accidents which had reduced her to a deplorable condition. It appears that when in the Straits of Magellan, she struck on a coral reef, she was fortunately got off but not without the loss of her rudder, sternpost and almost the whole of her keel, a tempory rudder was shipped, and she endeavoured to reach Rio Janeiro, the only place where there is a careening dock large enough for her damages to be repaired. After a difficult and dangerous passage, during which for nine days, she was in the most imminent peril, and the crew upon short allowance from want of provisions, she at length reached Montevideo, where she procured provisions and rested her crew for a few days. From thence she was to proceed to Rio for repairs to enable her to return to France, the continuance of her voyage being considered impossible.

There was a meeting held recently of the council of the Grand Masonic Lodge called the "Grand Orient of France," at which Marshal Magnan presided. The business that more immediately brought the Council together was the proposition made by the Grand Master, by superior orders to force the Scotch Lodge to amalgamate with the Grand Orient, of which Marshal Magnan had been appointed head by the Emperor. The Grand Master put the question in a very decided manner. He said "He had convoked the Council because according to the statutes of the Masonic order, he is forced to take their opinion; but whatever opinion that Council should express, he, the Grand Master, should act on a resolution he had already adopted. He said, moreover, that in doing so he merely obeyed strict orders given him by the Emperor. In his opinion the Council had only the power to advise, and it was the province of the Grand Master to decide, notwithstanding the opinion of the Council." A member of the Scotch Lodge having stated that his Lodge would not submit to the observations of the Grand Master, the Marshal declared that he would act all the same. It is believed that the Government will dissolve the Scotch Lodge. What think you of your craft Brother Masons, in La Belle France.?

There was "a grand Ball" given a few days ago by the Princess Mathilde, which is worthy of being chronicled in these dull times. On the arrival of the guests, or at least a goodly number of them, Her Imperial Highness discovered that there was no band in attendance, this was of course looked as being a rather serious state of things, and though doubtless Balls in Paris, at least State Balls, are considered very stately affairs, yet it was rather awkward to go through one without the music. The Princes was evidently vexed and essayed in vain to conceal the chagrin which chafed her imperial breast. At length, as no band made its appearance a band from the Grenadiers of the Guard was sent for, but as the poor fellows were in complete ignorance of the honors awaiting them they had all retired to rest and had to be roused up from their slumbers. This was done, and after some considerable delay they appeared in the Ball room, in a state hardly fitting for the imperial presence they had to encounter. In the hurry to get the musicans out from their berths they had not given them time to get properly awake, and not being properly awake it is hardly to be expected that they would be properly dressed. However, after some little more delay they commenced, but from the very great hold that Morpheus retained of them it was but a sorry essay indeed that they made. The Princess de Metternich here came to the rescue and played in most brilliant style a lively Waltze which in some measure consoled the dancers. But in the midst in rushed M. Watteuffel, the leader of the orchestra, the very impersonification of despair, and it was at first doubted whether he was going heroically to sacrifice himself in the way of giving a solution to the difficulty. The Maestro advanced towards the Princess, when Her Imperial Highness received the chapfallen musician with a smile of kindness such as only could be expected from one of Imperial blood, and the chef with outstretched hand and graceful bow, such as only could be acheived by one of his "Grande Nation" presented the Princess with a letter, from the contents of which it was found that the writer had ordered the Band for Sunday instead of Saturday. The Princess at once in her own peculiar and Imperial way reassured the musician with a few kind words, which had a magical effect on Watteuffel, his innocence was at once re-established. Dancing was then resumed and was succeeded by a sumptuous supper which had the effect of restoring everything to good hunour.

A grand review took place on the Champ de Mars on the 13th instant in honor of the King of Holland. Unfortunately the weather was not very propitious but notwithstanding which there was a large attendance on the ground. At half past one o'clock precisely the whole of the Imperial Guard and the regiments of the line were drawn up in line of two divisions and four brigades under the command of Marshal Regnault de St Jean d' Angely. The first division was commanded by General Mellinet, having under his orders General Niol and General Blanchard. The second division was commanded by General Camon, having under his orders Generals de Bataill and Rose. The Artillery composed of one Regiment of foot, a Mounted Battery, a squadron of the Waggon Train and a Company of Pontonniers, was commanded by General Rochebouet. There were likewise two companies of Engineers on the ground. The division of cavalry, commanded by General Morris, was formed into three brigades. The first composed of the 1st and 2nd Currassiers, was under the orders of General Marion. The second, composed of Dragoons and Lancers, was commanded by General de Champeron. The third composed of Chasseurs and Guides, was under the orders of General de Clerambault. The Infantry was formed into three divisions. The first commanded by General Torey with General Neighe and General Podues under his orders. There were other troops commanded by Generals of distinction. The whole of the troops were under the command of Marshal Magnan. At a quarter past two precisely the Emperor accompanied by the King of Holland, quitted the Tuilleries with a numerous and brilliant Staff. The Empress and the Queen of Holland followed shortly afterwards in an open carriage. The Emperor was received at the bridge of Jena by Marshals Magnan, St. Jean de Angely, and a crowd of General officers. The usual manœuvres were gone through with the greatest precision. The troops then filed past and the Review was at an end.

The latest accounts from Athens state that the Ministry had resigned and in consequence the Chambers had been prorogued.

INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—The Insolvent Debtors' Court was held yesterday before the Hon'ble Commissioner, Sir J. Arnould, when in the absence of any opposed petitions, the business was disposed of in about an hour.

WE undsrstand that the plans of the Bombay Gas Works are now with the Collector of Bombay. The Company has been fairly started in England, the capital subscribed and the deposit required by Government has been paid up and sent to the Bombay Government. The Gas Company are prepared to enter into terms to supply the Municipality and the public at large with Gas, and so soon as the local office is announced, we expect that the wealthy classes will avail themselves of the new light.

IN continuation of Notification No. 781, dated the 8th ultimo, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of April last, contrasted with those of the previous years, is published for general information:—

	1860. April	1861 April	1862 April.
	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.	Co's Rs.
Govt. of India	4,05,12,876	4,29,22,413	5,63,46,466
,, Bengal	1,43,81,485	1,78,89,512	2,17,08,260
,, N.W. Provinces	2,59,72,384	2,34,14,529	2,51,29,952
,, Punjab	1,39,57,290	1,07,32,641	77,09,441
,, Bombay	3,93,16,132	3,00,92,054	2,97,09,581
,, Central Provinces	Included under N. W. P and Govt. of India		52,07,428
,, Dacca	Included under Govt. of India.		27,60,560
,, Madras	2,42,46,952	2,15,97,800	2,92,75,214
	16,80,17,119	14,65,08,949	17,78,76,782

THE Cotton Supply Association have lately received from Messrs. Scott, Bell and Co., of London, an excellent sample of the cotton grown at Aska, in the Gangam district, Madras, from New Orleans seed, by Mr. Minchin, and referred to in the letter from Governor Denison, which appeared in our issue of March 1st. Their brokers' report upon it is as follows:—"White colour, clean, fine staple, and fair length; value, 14d. to 14½d. per lb." The circumstances under which it was raised, as described by the grower, prove that the American plant is just as hardy and easily cultivated as the indigenous cottons. The Association have also received from Messrs. Mosley and Hurst, their honorary agents at Calcutta, unusually fine samples of cotton produced from Egyptian seed, on the banks of the Mutlah, and at Darjeeling, which have been valued at 14½d. to 15d. and 15d. respectively; and a sample of New Orleans cotton raised at Beerbhoon, valued at 13½d. to 13¾d. Were there any question whether a very superior staple of cotton can be produced in India, these results obtained in widely distant parts of that country, with seed sent out by the Association, would furnish a satisfactory answer. Lieutenant Colonel Brown, late Government Commissioner at Delhi, who is now in England, has submitted to the inspection of the Association a sample of indigenous cotton grown at Delhi, by L. Berkeley, Esq., which, for colour and cleanliness, can scarcely be surpassed; its staple is very short, yet owing to its beautiful condition, it has been valued at 11d. per lb.—*Cotton Supply Reporter, May* 1.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 14th June 1862:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	,,	84,46,918
Other Deposits	,,	1,00,81,543
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	16,68,817
Rest	,,	3,79,079
	Rupees	2,58,01,357

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	17,91,385
Credits Deposits do. do.	,,	9,58,091
Bills discounted	,,	19,20,469
Government Securities	,,	16,46,370
Cash, Currency Notes and other Securities at Head Office and Branches	,,	1,50,38,124
Government Reserve in Cash	,,	44,46,918
	Rupees	2,58,01,357

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 1st June, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 16,381.			
Amount	Rs.	7,104	2 1
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	5,280	14 11
Total...	Rs.	12,385	1 0

Corresponding Week last year, Open 109½ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 13,651.			
Amount	Rs.	7,168	8 9
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	1,040	6 7
Total...	Rs.	8,208	15 4

WEATHER REPORT

At 9 A. M. *Monday*, 16*th June.*

BROACH.—S. W. rain Ther. 80.
BULSAR.—S. W. with heavy rain.
CANNANORE.—
COCHIN.—
GALLE.—
GOA.—
KOLAPORE.— } Interruption with Poona.
KURRACHEE.—Cloudy with light variable wind.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Office closed.
MADRAS.—Interruption with Poona.
OOTACAMUND.—Not received.
PAUMBEN.—Interruption with Poona.
SURAT.—Westerly strong and cloudy.

PRICES THAT WILL BE CHARGED BY THE BUTCHERS FOR MEAT FROM 16TH TO 30TH JUNE 1862.

			Rs.	a.	p.
BEEF.					
Prime Pieces, 1st sort	4 to 6	lbs.	1	0	0
,, ,, 2nd ,,	6 to 7	,,	0	14	0
Briskets and Rounds 1st sort	10	,,	1	0	0
,, ,, 2nd ,,	10	,,	1	0	0
Meat for Soup	12	,,	1	0	0
Shins (large or small)	each		0	4	0
Tongues, Fresh	,,		0	3	0
,, Salt	,,		0	6	6
Suet (Kidney part)	1	,,	0	4	6
,, Other	1	,,	0	4	0
VEAL (LARGE OR SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd sort	5 to 6	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	5 to 6	,,	1	0	0
Head			1	0	0
Feet			0	4	0
Liver & Heart			0	2	0
MUTTON (GRAM FED).					
Saddle	1	,,	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	,,	0	5	0
Breast	1	,,	0	3	0
Suet	1	,,	0	4	0
Head			0	2	0
MUTTON (PINEY SORT).					
Saddle	1	,,	0	4	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	,,	0	4	0
Breast	1	,,	0	2	6
Head	each.		0	2	0
Liver and Heart			0	2	0
MUTTON (SECOND SORT).					
Saddle	1	,,	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	,,	0	3	0
Breast	1	,,	0	2	0
Liver and Heart			0	1	9
KID (SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	3½	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	3½	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart			0	4	6
KID (LARGE)					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	4	,,	1	0	0
Hind ,, 2nd sort	5	,,	1	0	0
Fore ,, ,,	5	,,	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart			0	4	6
PORK (FRESH AND SALT).					
Pork Fresh	6½	,,	1	0	0
Pork Salt (Country)	6½	,,	1	0	0
Pig (Roaster)			2	0	0
Pig's Head	12	,,	1	0	0
Sausages	4	,,	1	0	0

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Monday, 16*th June* 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

TRESPASS ON BURIAL-GROUND.—The case of the defendants *Bawa Dost Mahomed* and three other Khojas charged at the instance of *Ally Mahomed Bhimjee* under the Sections 295 and 297 of the Penal Code, with defiling a tomb and trespassing on the grave of the prosecutor's uncle and thereby wounding the feelings of the prosecutor, was resumed this day when,

Mr. Bayley for the prosecution adduced further evidence.

Mr. Verral appeared for the defendants.

Nancey Dawood stated that he has been twenty years in Bombay and was well acquainted with the customs and usages of the Khoja Mahomedans. Every Khoja has a right to be buried on his decease in the Khoja Burial Ground near the Baboola Tank. It is not usual to pay a fee on such burial. The Khoja and the Mahomedan customs are the same. It is not fit for a Khoja to sit on any tomb or to prevent the erection of one. Whoever likes may pay something for charity or may not pay on such occasions. Such payment is never demanded as a right. The Mookhee and the Kamaria have no right to prevent the erection of such tombs. Witness remembered divisions existing about eleven years ago. At that time bodies were buried and tombs erected without hindrance and without payments. A tomb may be built at any time without permission or payment. Witness belongs to the party of "Reformers." He considered it a great offence to be prevented from building a tomb over the remains of his consin or other relative. He should consider himself offended, if so prevented, and he believed all other Khojas would be so likewise. He had buried his daughter without paying any fee, upwards of four years ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Verral.—Witness is a Soonee. The Mookee and Kamaria are not trustees, but servants of the caste; they keep the money presented as charity on such occasions. The nearest relation generally erects a tomb at such time as he pleases. A new Mookee and Kamaria have been appointed by the whole caste of Soonees, at a meeting which was convened by the Soonees. There are more Sheeas than Soonees in Bombay.

Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy stated that he is a Justice of the Peace and a Khoja merchant. He has been a resident of Bombay from his birth and is well acquainted with the Khoja customs and usages. They are the same with those of other Mahomedans respecting burials. All Khojas have a right to bury their dead in the Khoja burial-ground. There is a burial fee,—one Rupee and a half for men and three quarters of a Rupee for children. This fee is defrayed for digging the ground and placing the tablet. It is not customary to obtain permission from the Mookee or Kamaria for burial of the dead. Any person may erect a tomb in the burialground over the remains of the deceased relative. It is a meritorious act to do so. To sit on a tomb or walk over a grave is an insult. To sit on a tomb or prevent a person from building one or ornamenting it is a grave offence. Peculiar respect is observed by the Khojas to the deceased. Witness has erected tombs without paying fees. The fees demanded by the Mookee and Kamaria are illegal according to caste regulations. A division took place about eleven years ago in the caste and at that time no fees were paid.

Cross-examined by Mr. Verral.—Witness has a private burial-ground of his own. The Mookee and Kamaria receive the Rupee and a half on account of the caste, for the expenses of the digging instruments and stone tablets.

Re-examined by Mr. Bayley.—The dead body is considered sacred among the Khojas. A person walking over the grave of a dead person or preventing the erection of a tomb over it, would defile that body.

Mr. Verral for the defence contended that it was not intended by the acts of the defendants to insult the prosecutor or wound his religious feelings. The defendants simply went over to the spot where the tomb was being erected for the purpose of demanding the usual fee which they conceived they had a right to receive from the prosecuter, and the fee not having been paid they stopped the workmen from prosecuting the work. They did not sit on the tomb as was alleged in evidence nor did they commit any other act which would injure the feelings of the prosecutor. One of the defendants only put his foot upon the wall to prevent the workmen building it. Mr. Verral asked the Magistrate to look with suspicion upon the evidence given by the prosecutor, and urged that there was not sufficient evidence to show that defendants prevented the building of the tomb with the intention of insulting the prosecutor.

Mr. Bayley in reply remarked that the evidence was clear enough to sh

INDIAN PRESS.

DELHI RAILWAY.

(From the Englishman, June 2.)

THE Directors of the Scinde Railway Company, not satisfied with their achievements between Kurrachee and Kotree, are determined to have another try at the "development of the traffic of the country" which Railways are projected to effect. We see by a notice in the *Money Market Review* of the 26th April, that, "at an Extraordinary Meeting on Tuesday of the Scinde Railway Company, the Directors were authorized to raise £2,500,000 of capital by the issue of 25,000 shares of £20 each, for the purpose of constructing a Railway by way of extension of the Punjab Railway to Delhi, to be called the Delhi Railway. Upon this capital the Secretary of State for India has guaranteed five per cent. interest. Taking into account the fallacy which Indian Railway guarantees are said to be, and that that to the Scinde Railway Company was stigmatized as a "delusion and a snare" by Mr. Mills, we own that we are somewhat surprised to see the guarantee of five per cent. on paid up capital held out as an inducement to the public to take up the shares issued. We do not exactly see why the Scinde Railway Company should have been selected as the recipients of this guarantee by the Secretary of State for India, the less so as the Directors appear to have decided that "the shares are to be offered, in the first instance, to the holders of stock in shares in the associated enterprises of the Company" thus sweeping all the good things of the "guarantee," if good they really be, into the pockets of a few holders of stock of the Scinde Railway and Indus Flotilla, and depriving the public of the opportunity of the plums which it had certainly some right to anticipate. We are often told from childhood to old age, that there "is reason for every thing." We will not stay to dispute it now, we will even accept it for the nonce as an indisputable aphorism, and conclude that there must be a reason for the favor shewn to the Scinde Railway Company in the matter of the guarantee on account of the Delhi Railway; and that reason we can only suppose to be found in the desire of the Secretary of State to give the Company a chance of retrieving the losses they have sustained in their previous undertakings. We certainly look upon the Delhi line, as projected, as far more likely to pay than the Scinde line, but why those who have achieved failure should be fixed on to carry out further schemes we do not quite understand. We own to a partiality on our part to entrusting our money rather to those who have succeeded in successfully carrying out whatever works or operations they may have undertaken, than to those who have failed. We should, therefore, have rather seen this extension of the East Indian line entrusted to the management of that company, than to the Scinde one. We perceive that the line is to be 280 miles in length, that it is estimated to cost, including rolling stock, £11,500 per mile, and that the Delhi Railway will be managed by the executive of the "Scind Railway Company. We would ask the Directors a few questions. What is the length of the Scinde Railway? How long did it occupy in construction, and when will the whole be completed? What was its estimate, and what its actual cost per mile? Are the profits, if any, of the Delhi Railway to be carried to the profit and loss, all loss we fear, on account of the Scind Railway, or are the shareholders in both schemes to have the privilege of pocketing with one hand while they shell out with the other? If the Directors of the Scinde-cum-Delhi Railway Company will answer these queries to our satisfaction we may possibly feel inclined to take up some of the forfeited shares in the new project—we have no fancy for the old one.

RENT QUESTION.

(From the Englishman, June 5.)

It would appear that as yet only one case has been decided by Mr. Jackson, Special Commissioner in Nuddea, and not one by Mr. Campbell in Jessore. The principle insisted upon in the solitary decision yet given is one which instead of settling the rent question will, we believe, cause its extension over the whole of Bengal, and lead to incalculable evils to both zemindars and ryots. The principle of the decision is this,—that a landholder is entitled to increase his rent in proportion to the increase in the value of the produce of his lands from any given dates. In the case decided it was proved that the value of the produce of the lands had doubled within five years, and, the rent of the lands having been five annas per beegah, a rise of sixty per cent. on paid up capital held out as an inducement to the public to take up the shares issued. We do not exactly see why the Scinde Railway Company should have been selected as the recipients of this guarantee by the Secretary of State for India, the less so as the Directors appear to have decided that "the shares are to be offered, in the first instance, to the holders of stock in shares in the associated enterprises of the Company" thus sweeping all the good things of the "guarantee," if good they really be, into the pockets of a few holders of stock of the Scinde Railway and Indus Flotilla, and depriving the public of the opportunity of the plums which it had certainly some right to anticipate. We are often told from childhood to old age, that there "is reason for every thing." We will not stay to dispute it now, we will even accept it for the nonce as an indisputable aphorism, and conclude that there must be a reason for the favor shewn to the Scinde Railway Company in the matter of the guarantee on account of the Delhi Railway; and that reason we can only suppose to be found in the desire of the Secretary of State to give the Company a chance of retrieving the losses they have sustained in their previous undertakings. We certainly look upon the Delhi line, as projected, as far more likely to pay than the Scinde line, but why those who have achieved failure should be fixed on to carry out further schemes we do not quite understand. We own to a partiality on our part to entrusting our money rather to those who have succeeded in successfully carrying out whatever works or operations they may have undertaken, than to those who have failed. We should, therefore, have rather seen this extension of the East Indian line entrusted to the management of that company, than to the Scinde one. We perceive that the line is to be 280 miles in length, that it is estimated to cost, including rolling stock, £11,500 per mile, and that the Delhi Railway will be managed by the executive of the "Scind Railway Company. We would ask the Directors a few questions. What is the length of the Scinde Railway? How long did it occupy in construction, and when will the whole be completed? What was its estimate, and what its actual cost per mile? Are the profits, if any, of the Delhi Railway to be carried to the profit and loss, all loss we fear, on account of the Scind Railway, or are the shareholders in both schemes to have the privilege of pocketing with one hand while they shell out with the other? If the Directors of the Scinde-cum-Delhi Railway Company will answer these queries to our satisfaction we may possibly feel inclined to take up some of the forfeited shares in the new project—we have no fancy for the old one.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

(From the Madras Times, June 9.)

PECUNIARY embarrassment is not the worst of human ills, yet it is very far from being the lightest. True, one can point to men here and there who for years almost for their life since they reached the age of discretion, have carried with apparent jauntiness the incubus of debt with the disgrace inseparable from a state of chronic insolvency. One might almost conclude to see how heartily these veteran *will pay's* but *don't pay's* enter into the enjoyments of this sublunary life, that the game of hide and seek with the Bum-bailiff was no less amusing than exciting. But the inference would be a fallacious one; a fallacious one as the misery of these very bond slaves of debt: as far from the truth as the forced laugh of the hardened felon is from the cheerfulness of innocence. Could the outer curtain of assumed pleasantry be withdrawn and the inner life of fear, shame, indignity, shifts, and deception be exhibited to public view, few misfortunes would wear a more repulsive aspect than perpetual indebtedness. There is, it must be admitted, a callous, heartless indifference that no disgrace, no misfortune can affect, provided it leaves undisturbed the daily routine of selfish gratification; but this is the exceptional monstrosity which proves the rule.

Yet bitter as this the form of adversity is, it has its sweet uses. "Like the toad, ugly and venomous," it carries to such as bravely meet it the precious jewel of independence and self-respect. The man who stung with vexation at the refusal of one friend after another to help him over his difficulty, finding creditors unrelenting, money scarce, usurers uncompliant, the Sheriff disposed to inquisitive, resolves to look his difficulties fairly in the face, is bent on knowing the worst and curring the worst, and sets about a rigid revision of his expenditure, retrenches superfluities, denies himself all luxuries, lives at the minimum of cost and appropriates every spare shilling to the discharge of his liabilities, will to his last day thank the intolerable pressure of debt for the pleasure of solvency and freedom. His friends never did him a better turn than when they turned away from his entreaties far more accommodation, and left him to struggle out of his embarrassment by the only effectual way. We have had an illustration of this truth on a grand scale in the noble effort made by India to extinguish her chronic deficit. We have another example, on a less illustrious stage, of encouraging and instructive, in the Report just published of the Madras Diocesan Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

For years this Venerable Society had been living in the normal embeddedness and in which most Missionary and charitable Associations are content to exist. For religious societies as often affect to ignore, the principles of secular economy. In a blind faith somehow or other Providence will extricate them from the meshes of foolish extravagance they rush into new expenses with heavy liabilities undischarged hanging over their heads. The public are then dinned to come to the rescue. In this sinfulness way year after year commences with the balance on the wrong side of the Treasurer's books, yet there is no curtailing of operations, no expenses are cut down, no closer supervision is exercised, economy and prudence are denied under the opprobrious names of unbelief and worldly mindeness, until a collapse takes place or some lucky windfall affords relief. We will not mention now the names of Societies which have carried on business for years after a fashion which in a merchant or tradesman would be called by a harsh name. One thing is certain to any one who can read the signs of the times, that the public, by which we mean what is usually called the "religious public," the capacious reservoir whence the pecuniary resources of all our Missionary and similar societies are derived will before long insist upon more accurate reports, more minute financial details, a more careful expenditure, and a thorough and reliable audit. The system of hand to mouth, unsatisfactory system hitherto pursued must come to an end. The Madras Committee of the Gospel Propagation Society have foreseen this. They have for some time past been setting *their* house in order. The heavy pecuniary demands upon the public pocket resulting directly and indirectly from the sad events of 1857, both in this country and at home extinguished the hopes of any extraordinary benevolence from outside, and shut them up to the measures that any sensible man would take who had been outrunning his income for years and found himself on the brink of insolvency and dishonor. *Aide toi, et Dieu t'aidera* is as applicable to corporations as to individuals. The Propagation Society has been vigorously putting its shoulder to the wheel of economical reform and by the Divine blessing it is out of debt. The report for the present year now lying before us opens with these remarkable words:—

"With great thankfulness the Madras Diocesan Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have to announce to their friends that the financial embarrassment, by which they have so long been hampered, has at last been surmounted, and that they commenced the present year with a balance in favor of the General Fund." It is some satisfaction to the Committee to know that though the severe economy, which they have been compelled to exercise in order to adjust the Society's finances has prevented the extension of its operations which otherwise would have been desirable still the liquidation of the debt has been accomplished without any diminution or contraction thereof. In one respect, indeed, they have reason to believe that good has come out of ill, in that pecuniary pressure has led to the most rigid scrutiny of every item of expenditure, to the careful revision of the whole system of management, and to the adoption of measures *yearly professional audit* and of estimates, such as will preclude, it is hoped, the occurrence of a like embarrassment in future." This introduction of "the budget system"—for in this sense we read the "estimates"—is a grand stroke of reform, provided every Agent is kept within his budget and made responsible for every rupee expended on any purpose not sanctioned by the central controlling authority. Mess. Laing and Wilson have been the instruments of more good to India than their most earnest advocates have yet claimed for them. And now that the Society, oldest in years, highest in respect and most successful in its operations, has led the way, and shown how profitably a leaf may be borrowed by the Church out of the uncanonical book of secular finance, we expect to find the younger members of the philanthropic brotherhood following the same track to the advantage of themselves and the public.

In the present Report accordingly we find what is quite a novel feature in such publications, a series of tabular statements exhibiting in the fullest detail all the sources of the Society's revenue and the channels of its distribution. Abstracts are given of the various Missions as to Schools, Masters, Congregations, and Catechumens. The decrease or increase which may have taken place at each station during the year is clearly exhibited. And in order that these tables may not in any way mislead, "[illegible] have been added showing the [illegible] crease in the three Divisions [illegible] the Missions are arranged." [illegible] on which an inquiring subj[illegible] formed that does not meet w[illegible]

There are several features [illegible]ed by this Report on which [illegible] to touch at present. They may form topics for future comment. The chief and characteristic distinction is that already noticed, the extinction of debt by rigid economy and supervision, and the spirit of honest frankness and healthy publicity that shines through its pages. In illustration of this last point we will just mention in conclusion that the Committee have made an arrangement with the Director of Public Instruction that *all the Society's Schools in the Diocese, whether receiving a grant-in-aid or not, shall be laid open to inspection.* "In the Judgment of the Committee, thorough and systematic inspection is of more value than receiving grants, and they are glad therefore to obtain the one even where the other cannot be given." This eminently judicious decision will commend itself to the warm approval of the public. It will conciliate support. The contrast will not fail to be made between their candour which thus courts inspection even by an agency supposed (not very truly) to be prejudiced against Missionary work, and the reluctance sometimes exhibited to submit to inspection even on the condition of pecuniary assistance. The Committee of the Propagation Society are wiser in their generation than some of their contemporaries. Assuming even that the Government Inspector has a lynx-eye for the faults and shortcomings of a Mission School, what others with the hostile purpose of spying the nakedness of the scholastic pasture (an hypothesis quite unwarranted by facts) still *fas est et ab hoste doceri*. The inspection can do no harm: it may do much, it must do some, good. It will at least remove all suspicion: it will assure the public: it will keep Missionaries and Schoolmasters on alert. Sir Charles Trevelyan had a saying frequently on his lips which we have quoted before but it cannot be too often repeated,—"We all of us require watching." Let Missionaries understand that they form no exception.

ENGLISH PRESS.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the Times, May 19.)

The Federals are working out the old metaphor, and eating up the South leaf by leaf, as a man would eat an artichoke. It is a pleasant occupation to one, not too hungry, leisurely inclined, and with plenty of time on his hands; but the artichoke is not a vegetable specially adapted to a passenger who has but ten minutes for his dinner, and who has to make his way by the express train, which will not wait. New Orleans was a very large leaf quietly pulled off and peaceably discussed, and now Yorktown is another, enjoyed with equal ease and comfort. To a military mind the evacuation of Yorktown will probably appear a great astonishment. If there were no such things as ships of war an isthmus would be the strongest post which a commander could occupy. He has nothing to do but to make his lines across the neck of land very strong, and he would be safe against all those flank movements which are, in fact, the science of war. But when the sea is covered with hostile fleets it is the business of the General to make the command of the assistance of those fleets to keep as far away from this monstrous element as he can. So long as the wholesome terror imposed by the Merrimac continued Yorktown was a good strategic position. Directly, however, it began to be suspected that the Merrimac was not likely to repeat the achievement of Hampton Roads there was a strong possibility of a flotilla of ships of war and transports running by the river forts upon the York River and the James River, and landing an army in the rear of the Confederate lines; thus cutting them off from Richmond, and putting them between two fires. Napoleon might possibly have been glad of an opportunity to annihilate in two blows a thus divided enemy; but it is not in accordance with what we know of Confederate tactics to seek any such dangerous opportunities. The Fabian policy has hitherto been the policy of the South. They have from the first been hoping that something might turn up. Originally they believed that Europe would come in a mass to rescue King Cotton. Disappointed in that, they were convinced that the North would be obliged to give up the fight for lands would fail. Now they are probably living partly upon the remnants of all these broken hopes, and partly upon the anticipation that the heats of summer will melt away the hosts they cannot vanquish. Delay they think to be equal to victory, and to some extent they are doubtless right. But it is a policy which may be carried too far, and, in fact, by that may give up so much that they may at last have nothing very much worth fighting for. The danger of being surrounded would, however, appear to be a sufficient strategic reason for their last achievement in abandoning their Yorktown lines.

As to the 72 guns taken and the rest of the garnishment of the Yorktown artichoke, we remember that we are very much at the mercy of the Northern news monopolists. There can be no controversy, however, that the retreat itself is a great reverse; it is another fine leaf gone from the artichoke. The Federal fingers are already upon that other fine leaf which Richmond everywhere, and Manassas Junction, and Centreville, and M'Clellan on the other, the alternative that must soon be presented will probably be a battle under disadvantage or the evacuation of Richmond. Ten months ago, perhaps, we should not have thought much of the loss of Richmond. We had in England made up our minds that the chief cities of the South must be taken at the first rush. But then we had not realized to ourselves the serious and obstinate character of the conflict, the vast armies which were to be employed on either side, and the enduring character of the struggle. Now the capture of Richmond would be a tremendous victory to the Federals. The numberless arms of the great invasion are stretched out over the whole land. The Mississippi may be taken, but it will be forced throughout its entire length, and wherever ships of war can float no Confederate force can show itself in safety. War has been carried on upon a scale never before heard of, at a cost never before thought possible, and upon principles which to sober Europe were thought the wildest delusions. The soldier who lived upon his pay, and spent half-a-crown out of sixpence a-day, at least on his sixpence. But here is America, turned soldier, spending on both sides a million and a half sterling a-day upon an income of nothing a-day, and going on joyously with no lack of credit. We did not expect this in Europe. People at a distance cannot comprehend these popular delusions. The Tulip Mania, the South Sea Bubble, the great Darien scheme, the Vigo Bay scheme in our fathers' days, and, perhaps, the Suez Canal project in our own, are things which people not in the vortex look upon with wonder and amazement, and are astounded that they endure so long as they do. Here is this great bubble of American finance swelling and swelling before one's eyes, and we all think it must burst tomorrow. Yet it goes on. With every success the stocks are rising, and the Americans are actually, at the very time that they are throwing aside their Tax Bills, speculating in confidence that Europe will come in on some early date and buy up their promises to pay at high premiums. This delusion may last much longer than we here deem possible, and it is certainly the interest of a great many people in America and very easy for a few Americans in Europe to keep it up. As long as it does last there will be no lack of some sort of money, and while there is money armies and fleets can be maintained. While nobody pays except in promises the objections are of a mild and theoretical character. The North-West does, indeed, already say that this is entirely a Yankee war, in which Yankees get all the contracts, take none of the loan, and no fighting, and make enormous profits; but as the North-West is asked, up to this time, for no taxes, and never intends to pay any, the time is not come for any practical objection. This gigantic bubble may, therefore, last for some time yet; long enough perhaps to take Richmond, and drive the Confederates back to some other strategical point, and even to follow them up there and conquer them. It was not the less real for the moment because we know this fabric of fairy credit to be short-lived. All the millions and hundreds of millions which we see flying about are like the sparks that fly upwards from a bouquet of fireworks: but amid all this evanescent glory, what is real is that Mr. Lincoln is discovered in the blaze leisurely but resolutely eating away, artichoke.

But when he has sucked the last leaf, and has even daintily prepared and swallowed the core, there is yet another operation,—he will have to digest it. When all military organization in the South has been dislocated and all social and commercial organization is also broken down, when Richmond is subdued and Norfolk is taken, when Savannah has become the garrison and New Orleans is no longer vigorously galvanized into commercial action, when Beauregard is a name of the past and Jefferson Davis has been so dealt with that Northern statesmen lose their interest in the eavesdroppings of his conchman,—when all these things have happened, then will begin the terrible nightmare caused by the necessary process of attempting to digest that delicious artichoke. Some of the Northern statesmen already profess to their friends that the thought of what must be done with the South *when it has been conquered* haunts them in their dreams. We hear it has already been proposed at Washington to cut this knot by ruling the conquered States as territories by Governors and Councils to be appointed and approved by the Senate, as in the case of foreign appointments. It is seven millions of the Anglo-Saxon race whom it is proposed thus to rule. What will be the numbers and the cost of the military and naval force necessary to do it? Is this what is meant by restoring the Union? If so, then the capture of New Orleans and the occupation of Yorktown may be steps to that long wished-for end. But if Mr. Lincoln proposes to himself first to pull to pieces and eat out the sweetness of his artichoke, and then to put it together, again with its leaves all crisp and green, the more of those leaves he pulls off the further he seems to us to be from any chance of ever compassing his original object.

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

(From the Times, May 19.)

In the strange history of the capture of New Orleans one incident alone appears as yet both certain and notable. The city was approached by the river, and the passage of the river was defended by forts. The Federals, however, had some iron-plated gunboats, and these gunboats set the forts at defiance, steamed by the Confederate batteries, and presently laid the town at [illegible] and the case is one in which details may materially affect the conclusion, but from all that has yet been reported, it appears as if the forts were of very little avail against the advancing flotilla.

The Confederates were by no means unprepared when the long-expected attack was made upon the metropolis of the South. The garrison of the city was strong; the Commandant had two iron-cased vessels, besides a few gunboats, at his disposal; and, finally, there were these forts on the river to bar the passage against the enemy. One account given of these fortifications represents them as formidable defences. Fort Jackson, with its outworks, mounted at least 100 guns. Fort St. Philip was of "considerable extent," but we are not informed of the strength of its batteries. In order, moreover, to detain the hostile flotilla within range of their guns, the Confederates had drawn a heavy chain across the river, and supported it by some hulkships and a large raft. Here, then, we have all the regular works and appliances for defending a harbour against a hostile fleet, and yet the end of it is that the fleet quickly forces a passage and dictates terms of surrender to the town. One cannot read such a story without unpleasant reflections on the possible inefficiency of those national defences which have cost and are costing us so much pains and money.

We admit, however, that on one most important, and, indeed, decisive point, the evidence is as yet incomplete. The great argument for stationary forts is, that they may be mounted with guns of any conceivable size and power, whereas there must necessarily be a limit to the weight of armament which a floating vessel can carry. This, therefore, would give the forts a power against which all the skill of naval architects might be exerted in vain. No iron plate can be too ponderous, no gun too large, for the service of a fort, so that the sides of the strongest ship might be crushed in by some enormous ball. Now, we do not know what guns these Mississippi forts carried, so that it is quite uncertain whether the peculiar advantages of such works were brought into play or not. We are told that the guns of Fort St. Philip were "mostly "32-pounders," but mention is expressly made of two Armstrong 100-pounders" which were included in the armament of the batteries. There is probably some inaccuracy in this description, as we believe no Armstrong guns have left this country; but, at any rate, we may assume that two heavy rifled guns of modern pattern were at the service of the Confederates in the action. Nor do we think it at all improbable that there were more such pieces. The Americans have cast very large cannon of late years. Dhalgrens, Columbiads, James guns, and Parrott guns have been turned out in great numbers, and it is not likely that New Orleans would be without its share of such ordnance. What impression, and did this artillery produce upon the attacking flotilla? As far as we can learn, little or none. We are told of a "terrific bombardment" to which the forts were exposed, but if the gunboats suffered much damage the fact is kept in the background. We only know—and it is the chief interest, indeed, in the whole story—that they broke the chain, steamed by the forts, and anchored quietly in mid-stream with New Orleans defenceless under their guns.

It is not to be denied that the history of this event contains much which is still obscure. That the means of attack were, upon the whole, superior to those of the defence is true, nor did we ever consider the ultimate fall of the city as otherwise than a probable result of the conflict. But how was it that a flotilla of small gunboats achieved so rapid and decisive a success against two powerful forts, supported by a squadron of ironsides? The Americans themselves seem unable to comprehend the reports of the operations as at present given, or to understand why the Louisiana and the Mississippi—two powerful iron-cased vessels—should have taken no part in the engagement. This obscurity, however, does but tend to throw out in stronger relief the leading incidents of the tale. It really seems as if the Confederates relied on their forts to bar the passage of the stream against the gunboats, and that when the gunboats suddenly appeared, contrary to all expectations, along-side the city quays, the city came over given up for lost. About the fact itself there is no doubt. The whole exploit was the work of the gunboats. The gunboats either silenced or defied the forts which should have stopped their advance, penetrated the defences of the place, and summoned the city to surrender. That much is quite clear, and it is equally so that in this first match of stationary forts against iron-cased vessels the latter have won; but how the fight was fought, or what points of relative strength or weakness were disclosed, we have yet to learn.

It will be said, perhaps, that this remarkable story tells us nothing against the advocates of ironcased ships as against the partisans of stationary forts. The Confederates had both at New Orleans, but were not saved by either. On this, however, we must observe that, whereas it is certain the Federal gunboats did engage the forts, it is not clear that the Confederate vessels were brought into action at all. The forts, as we must needs conclude, did their best to stop the gunboats and utterly failed, but what the ironsides of the Confederates were doing all that time is one of the most mysterious questions in the whole affair. It deserves to be noticed that the flotilla which achieved this easy victory was by no means a formidable one. The Federal fleet in the aggregate represented, no doubt, a powerful force of vessels. The Northerns were never tired of enumerating the bomb-vessels and mortar-vessels and vessels of all kinds which it comprised, but the flotilla which did the actual work was comparatively weak. It consisted of gunboats only—not above a dozen in number, and not all iron-cased. Some accounts, indeed, give the whole credit of the affair to a couple of these boats, which, relying on their metal shields ran helplessly by the ports and got up to the city. Although, therefore, we may presume that the forts on the Mississippi were not such forts as we should build in this country, yet neither were the vessels which succeeded in defying them any fair specimens of a modern European fleet.

Without pretending to dogmatize in a case as yet so imperfectly known, we must say that the lesson appears extremely important. Gunboats have beaten forts. Perhaps the forts were not heavily armed; but, if the chain detained the vessels within their range for ever so short a time, the result, according to the current estimate of these matters, ought to have been very different from what it actually was.

We will not say that the question is settled, but at any rate, it has been rather forcibly illustrated; and, though a fort mounted with guns too big for a ship either to carry or resist might certainly destroy a hostile vessel by a lucky shot, it is clear enough that, in spite of all such defences, a fast iron-plated steamship might prove a most dangerous enemy.

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